ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Tribune.

But there was once a dark picture-

I wonder how many remember that

dolefully-pathetic song of the far-away

Minne-ha-ha, Laughing Water,

Of the innocents to-day!"

Cease thy laughing now for aye; Savage hands are red with slaughter

The Important Position of Kentucky and Tennessee.

By JOHN McELROY.

in behalf of the other equally-important features of the plan—the detention of

troops that would otherwise strengthen Rosecrans in the decisive battle to be

ought south of the Tennessee. He con-ended, moreover, that a raid into In-

diana and Ohio, the more especially as

important political elections were pend-

ing there, would cause troops to be

withdrawn from Rosecrans and Burn-side for the protection of those States.

Confederacy could maintain the strug-

gle only by transferring hostilities and

waging war, whenever opportunity of-fered, on Northern soil. Upon his re-turn from this interview he told me what had been discussed and what were

CHAPTER X.III.

MORGAN'S RAID.

Bragg Sends Morgan on a Raid Against Louisville and Rosecrans's Communications-Morgan Disobeys Orders, and lves Upon Something More Sensational-Ee Reaches the Ohio River Be-

A concatenation of impulses led John H. Morgan to make the raid by which he is best known, and which seriously perturbed the great States of Ohlo and Indiana. In the first place, Morgan, whose vanity was a continual intoxication, felt that his prestige was failing. The country had rung with praises of his earlier exploits, and this had attracted quite a number of the more ebullient of the young men of the State to his banner. Recently he had met with several sharp reverses. The Union troops were getting better acquainted



GEN. JOHN H. MORGAN.

with his tactics and foiling him entirely too often for his own personal satisfacton or his fame.

just come to an unlucky termination. exploit than Morgan had ever attempted. Where Morgan with a body of spirited young Kentuckians, mounted on
the best horses that could be found, had

make his escape through west virgina. The ad, and and, Thomas I. Burn, the
formation he had gotten about the
fords of the upper Ohio had induced
him to indicate Buffington's Island as
literally at the muzzles of the rifles.
Col. Moore's position might easily have dashed through a friendly country to attack small isolated Union force Streight had mounted a few hundred in fantrymen on mules and pushed out boidly into the very heart of the ene my's country, where every man was a

Next, in his forays, Morgan had great

ly depleted the stock of good horses in Kentucky. His raids were exceedingly severe upon horse flesh, and his m were continually on the lockout for good horses, which they took impartially from Unionists and Confederates on the old principle that the Union men ought to lose their horses and the Confeder ates freely give theirs to the Confeder acy. They both sighed for pastures nev Again, the want of decisive successes which had so far attended the conduc head element north of the Ohio Rive to its greatest activity and boldness, and men who had been preaching against the right of the Government to coerce South were now saying fearless! that it could not do so, and that its fu tile attempts were murderous sacrifice of the country's manhood. The Knight of the Golden Circle were very active in this region, organizing for an armed resistance to the Government wheneve the opportunity should be ripe, and no doubt Morgan had received the most exaggerated reports of the number and determination of the men who had organized for a revolt against the Govern ment's war policy. Morgan undoubtedly felt that his appearance among this class would be a signal for an insurrec-tion which would paralyze the Govern-ment's operations in the West for a while at least. He knew very well that the country north of the Ohio had bee stripped of all its available troops for the armies of Rosecrans and Grant leaving only small garrisons at the larg est cities which could be easily evade and were not to be feared. There was also a possibility that he might reach some of the military prisons in Indians and Ohio and get a substantial recruit-

ment of his force from them, Against Bragg's Orders.

Gen. Bragg had contemplated send-ing Morgan to attack Rosecrans's communications, and paralyze any advance upon himself. He had planned out a raid which he thought would be cessful in holding Rosecrans back, and embodied this in his orders to Morgan Morgan had urged Bragg to let him cross that stream. He deemed the pastern sage of the Cumberland one of the four the North, but the latter had refused to permit this, and instructed him to carry out the orders given him. Morgan was superable; the other three were the superable of the Cumberland one of the four it immediately afterward, crossing the river at a ford about two miles below the orders given him. Morgan was superable; the other three were the superable of the Ohjo, the circuit around the recrossing of the Abditude policy when advancing of attacking all in his pasts of the recrossing of the past of the Circuit around the recrossing of the past of the Circuit around the recrossing of the past of the Circuit around the recrossing of the past of the circuit around the recrossing of the past of the circuit around the recrossing of the past of the circuit around the recrossing of the past of the circuit around the recrossing of the past of the circuit around the recrossing the the past of the circuit around the recrossing the past of the circuit around the past o ever, that he did not hesitate to entirely disregard those of his superior.

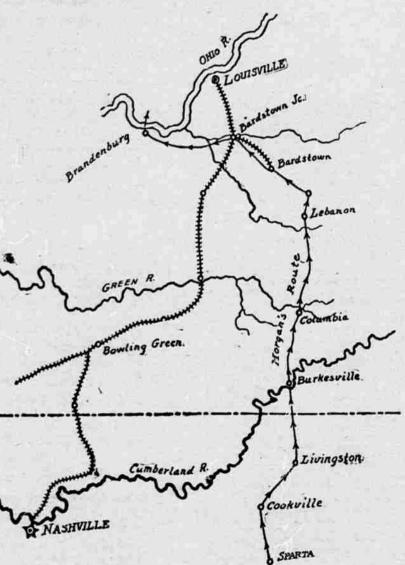
heard of Morgan's advance, and on the night of July 3 had made such prepara-tions as he readily could for its defense. The Green River at that point makes an

immense horseshoe sweep, with the bridge at the toe of the horseshoe, and then winds back to form a peninsula or neck scarcely 100 yards wide, and bending again makes this neck very short. At that time it was thickly covered with trees and undergrowth, and Col. Moore. felling the heaviest timber, constructed an abatis across the neck. In front the ground was open and clear for some 200 received at Tebb's Bend and Lebanor yards or more. The banks of the river was strongly discouraging to any attack were high and precipitous, making alto-gether a position of remarkable much as a full regiment to guard it. He strength, which, unfortunately for him-Morgan did not grasp when he hurriedly reconnoitered it.

At 3:30 a. m., July 4. Morgan found Col. Moore's force directly across his path, and opened fire on the breast-works, after which rude salutation to the morning he sent in a flag of truce demanding an immediate and uncondi-tional surrender. Col. Moore promptly a proposition, and Morgan then attack-ed furiously with all the force he could ence, by Morgan's directions, I had sent competent men to examine the fords of the upper Ohio. He had even then contemplated such an expedition. It valiant subordinates, two Majors, five had long been his conviction that the Captains, six Lieutenants and 36 or more men, with probably 200 wounded, Morgan finally confessed defeat by sending in a flag of truce, asking permission to bury his dead, which Col. Moore granted, proposing to deliver deliver them in front of the lines. Col. Moore's Gen. Bragg's instructions. He said that loss was six killed and 23 younded. Gen. he meant to disobey them; that the Duke gives the following account of the emergency, he believed, justified disobedience. He was resolved to cross the Oble Discount of the Bissal Duke's Account.

Basil Duke's Account.

the Ohio River and invade Indiana and Ohlo. His command would probably be captured, he said, but in no other way could he give substantial aid to the army. Gen. Bragg had directed Mormain position. Artillery could not used, for the guns could bear upon the abatis only from the crest of which I country. So disastrous to the peace-at-any-price cause was this raid that Burn-price cause was this raid that Burn-price cause was the raid that Burn gan to detail 2,000 men for the expedi-tion. From the two brigades commanded respectively by myself and Col. Adam R. Johnson, Morgan selected 2,460 of the best mounted and most effective. He took with him four pieces of artillery, pieces. The position could be won only two three-inch Parrotts, attached to the by direct assault. The men rushed up First Brigade, and two 12-pounder how-itzers, attached to the Second. to the fallen timber, but became tangled in the network of trunks tangled in the network of trunks and "I should state that Morgan had thoroughly planned the raid before he marched from Tennessee. He meant to cross the Cumberland in the vicinity of branches, and were shot down trying to climb over or push through them. I reinforced Johnson with a part of Smith's regiment, the 5th Ky., but Burke wille and to march directly across the jam and confusion incident to mov-Kentucky to the nearest point at which in gin so circumscribed an area and the could reach the Ohio west of Louis-ville, so closely approaching Louisville as to compel bellef that he meant to attempt its capture. Turning to the right line so short and strong and perfectly after entering Indiana, and marching as protected on both flanks. We had not nearly due east as possible, he would more than 600 men actually engaged, reduce to a minimum the distance necessary to be covered, and yet threaten and the fighting lasted not longer than and alarm the population of the two 90, nearly as many killed as wounded. States as completely as by penetrating Afterward we learned that Col. Moore's deeply into them; more so, indeed, for pursuing this line he would reach the When Gen. Morgan ordered the attack mmediate vicinity of Cincinnati and ex- he was not aware of the strength of the Next, the country was then ringing with the brilliant successes of Grierson's raid through Mississippl, which surpassed anything Morgan had so far accomplished. Straight's raid success. On reaching the borders of would cost him half of his command. complished. Streight's raid, which had Pennsylvania he intended, if Gen. Lee Among the killed were Col. D. W. Cheshould be in that State, to make every nault and Capt. Alexander Treble, of was a far more daring and hazardous effort to join him; failing in that, to the 11th Ky.; Lieut Robert Cowan, of make his escape through West Virginia, the 3d, and Maj. Thomas Y. Brent, Jr.,



MORGAN'S ROUTE TO THE OHIO RIVER.

Cincinnati, and the recrossing of the path except very superior forces.

Gen. Basil Duke, Morgan's brotherin-law, and by most people believed to be the real brains of the command in the best organ's ideas and determination:

"In his conference with Gen. Bragg, Morgan differed with his chief regarding the full effect of a raid that should not be extended beyond the Ohio. Geo. Braggs are generally as they gowere he pleased in that State govern when he pleased in that State govern while he pleased in that State govern when he obstinate to the command of Col. Chs. S. Hanson. Hanson through. He gave Morgan carte blanche to swe here he pleased in that State govern valuable officers. Among these things, that he cape interfered with by a force of 200 men and stay as long as he pleased, suggesting, among other things, that he cape interfered with by a force of 200 men of the 25th Mich., commanded by Col. Orlando H. Moore. A stockade had twille by such raid he might so divert in himself the attention of Gen. Henry half by such raid he might so divert in himself the attention of Gen. Henry half by such raid he might so divert in himself the attention of Gen. Henry half they would not molest Gen. Bragg's rows in the bend of the river, which retreat, he could do nothing in this way

More Ill-Luck at Lebanon

of Tebb's Bend. Col. Moore had deter-mined upon this position as soon as he forward to him and reached the vicinity of the place shortly after the surrender to find the enemy gone, for, waiting only long enough to imperfectly rob the town. Morgan's men hurrled off toward Bardstown and Louisville. Hastening on from Lebanon, Morgan

reached Shepherdsville, on the Louis-ville & Nashville Railroad, and but 17 miles from Louisville, July 6. He communicated the wildest alarm to the peo-ple of that city, but disappointed Gen Bragg by not attempting any attack upon it. The rough handling he had pillaging a passenger train, and what damage he readily could to the railroad.

In the meanwhile all the Union troop in that section were being put in vigor-ous pursuit. Col. Wolford, after being forced back from the line of the Cum berland, gathered his force together an tional surrender. Col. Moore promptly started a sharp chase, Gen. Hobson, replied that the Fourth of July was no collecting four regiments, joined Wolsort of a day on which to entertain such ford, and arrived near Shepherdsville on the afternoon of July 7, a day behind Morgan. Gen. Judah, with three regibring to bear. The battle raged for ments and one battery, was moving to three and a half hours, and was led with head off Morgan when he turned back. But Gen. Bragg refused permission to cross the Ohio, and instructed Morgan to make the raid as originally designed.

The shade of the protection of those States. The But Gen. Bragg refused permission to three and a half hours, and was led with head off Morgan when he turned three and a half hours, and was led with head off Morgan when he turned three and as it was expected he would. A brigade tenants. At times the fight was almost was sent to head him off from Cincinnation of the should, as was likely, strike the should, as was likely, strike the should as the should as the should be shoul hand to hand over the timber which the natl, if he should, as was likely, strike in that direction. Morgan did none of the things ex-

ward, and on the evening of July 7 appeared at Brandenberg, on the banks of three-quarters of a mile wide, separat ing his force from the loyal States, Mor gan's men were eager to pass this which but few of them were to recross They supposed they were to meet there hosts of friends to welcome them, and find numbers of wealthy Unionists to "Col. Johnson, whose brigade was in aid and a comfort to their Coppernent advance, immediately dashed forward friends, they inflicted their worst blows dayance, it is a lith Ky, to attack the upon them. The severest reproach to main position. Artillery could not be the Copperheads was the character of used, for the guns could bear upon the their friends they had called into the way for Morgan for political reasons.

Crossing the Ohio.

Gen. Basil W. Duke gives this de-scription of the way Morgan's command

eached the Ohio and crossed it: "Without delay we passed through Springfield and Bardstown, crossing the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Leb-anon Junction, 30 miles from Louisville, on the evening of the 5th. At Springfield two companies of about 90 men were sent toward Harrodsburg and Danville to occupy the attention of the Federal cavalry in that quarter. From Bardstown Capt. W. C. Davis, acting Bardstown Capt. W. C. Davis, acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the First Brigade, was sent with a detachment of 130 men to scout in the vicinity of Louisville, to produce the impression that the city was about to be attacked, and to divert attention from the passage of the Ohio by the main body at Brandenburg. He was instructed to cross the river somewhere east of Louisville and to reign the column on its ville, and to rejoin the column on its line of march through Indiana. He perfectly, but was unable to get acros the river. Tapping the wires at Leb-anon Junction, we learned from intercepted dispatches that the garrison a Louisville was much alarmed and in

expectation of an immediate attack.
"The detachments I have just men tioned, with some smaller ones pre gregated not less than 260 men perma nently separated from the division, which, with a loss in killed and woundduced our effective strength at the Ohio

by more than 400.
"The rapid and constant marching already began to tell upon both horses and men, and we reached the Ohio at Brandenburg at 9 a. m. on the 8th. Capts, Samuel Taylor and H. C. Meriwether, of the 10th Ky., had been sent forward the day before, with their companies, to capture steamboats. We found them in possession of two large craft. One had been surprised at the wharf, and steaming out on her they had captured the other. Preparations for crossing were begun, but just as the first boat was about to push off an unexpected musketry fire was opened from the Indiana side by a party of home and haystacks. They were in pursuit of Capt. Thomas H. Hines, who had Kentucky, after having undertaken a brief expedition of his own. This fire did no harm, the river here being 800 or 1,000 yards wide. But in a few minutes the bright gleam of a fieldplece spouted through the low-hanging mist on the further bank. Its shell was pitched into a group near the wharf, severely wounding Capt, W. H. Wilson, Acting Quartermaster of the First Bri-gade. Several shots from this piece followed in quick succession, but it was silenced by Lieut, Lawrence with his Parrotts. The 2d Ky. and 9th Tenn were speedily ferried over without their horses, and forming under the bluff they advanced upon the militia, which had retired to a wooded ridge some 600 yards from the river bank, abandoning the gun. The two regiments were mo ing across some open ground, toward the ridge, sustaining no loss from the volleys fired at them, and the boats had scarcely returned for further service when a more formidable enemy appear-ed. A gunboat, the Elk, steamed rapidly round the bend, and began firing al-ternately upon the troops in the town and those already across. The situa-tion was now extremely critical. We could not continue the ferriage while his little vixen remained, for one welldirected shot would have sent either of the boats to the bottom. Delay was extremely hazardous, afford the enemy opportunity to cut off the giving

we had already sent ever giving the cavairy in pursuit of me to come up. If forced to giv. the attempt to cross the river we must also abandon our comrades on the other side. So every piece of artillery was planted and opened on the gunboat, and after an hour or two of vigorous and after an hour or two of vigorous and after an hour or two of vigorous areas and the way are the second of the company of the com cannonading she was driven off. By midnight all our troops were over."

THE 40th NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

MINNESOTA'S MULTITUDE OF ATTRACTIONS.

Country "Fair as a Garden of the Lord"-Land Fertile as That of the Nile-Beautiful Homes and a Hospitable People. Interesting Historical Places—Old Fort Snelling—The Beautiful State Capitol—St. Paul Vies With Minneapolis in Hospitality.

"Minne, Minne, Minne," I declare one almost gets tired of the constant iteration and repetition of "Minne" up here. Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnetonka Minnehaha, Minikahda, Minne-ra-ra. If you don't know the name of a street, a stream, a lake, just call it "Minne" something and go on.

I don't know what "Minne" means as prefix to all these, though it is said to be Indian in derivation, but Minnehaha means "Laughing Water;" every child pected, and thus threw his pursuers into knows that, since Hiawatha is a school confusion. He suddenly turned west-classic, and Minne-ra-ra the Indian classic, and Minne-ra-ra, the Indian name for St. Anthony's Falls, once one the Ohio, 40 miles below Louisville. of the great sights of this section, means. There he found a deep and rapid stream. "The Smiling Waters." so I recken "Minne" as a prefix means something beautiful, and it's all right.

In the Lord's vineyard there can be nothing more beautiful outdoors than this section of Minnesota. I have explored it pretty well for about 20 miles square, with St. Paul at one side and Minneapolis at the other, and the Mississippi in between, with smiling lakes, sparkling in the sunlight like diamonds on "Minne's" fair hands, skirted by virgin forests of silvery white birches, oak and elm, great maple trees and the darker pines, hemlocks and spruces, and sweeping out toward the Canadian line illimitable expanses of undulating wheat fields. "Fair as a Garden of the Lord' "skinned" starved lands of "Ol' Fir-

ginny." here and she laughs your bins full of fruits and vegetables, your granaries full of grain, your arms full of flowers. A farmer told me the other day that he was having the "tarnalist time with his fences." He said he was trying to get his thousand or so acres fenced in, but he was so pestered with his fence posts growing and pulling his wires awry and twisting his fences out of shape that he was "plum discouraged!" Of course, that's an old story. You can hear it in Kansas, and Missouri, and Iowa, and Oklahoma any day in the week, but I let on that I thought it was new—and it really is true in a measure. If you fence-post land in this great golden West with "green" timber, with the bark on, it is pretty apt to grow.

Indeed, the needle was and of the missing his fences of the single part to be to suffering of those "innocents" and how I would how! Ior but they are not to be compared to the barbarities of the Indian savage in the sufferings of those "innocents" and how I would how! Ior but they are not to be compared to the barbarities of the Indian savage in the carly days of warfare on the Western frontiers. Fort Snelling was established as a defense against the Indians carly in 1800, probably about 1812. The old barracks are still there, too, all close to the river, and contrasting very unfavorably with the spick-and-span new barracks from which the troops have just foaming falls, and then scurries on to dash into the arms of the Mississippi in 1800, probably about 1812. The old barracks are still there, too, all close to the river, and contrasting very unfavorably with the spick-and-span new barracks from which the troops have just foaming falls, and then scurries on to dash into the arms of the Mississippi in 1800, probably about 1812. The old barracks are still there, too, all close to the river, and contrasting very unfavorable with the spick-and-span new barracks from which the troops have just started on a hike to Fort Riley. The new buildings are just as up-to-dash in the eyes of the sights and fairly g he bark on, it is pretty apt to grow. to Minneapolis to the National Encamp-ment are going to see some beautiful sights. Don't imagine that because Min-

tures, because it isn't either of these. The City's Parks.

Minneapolis is one of the best "parked" cities in the United States. The park area is 1,800 acres inside the city limits, united by 35 miles of lake and riverside drives. Inside the city limits are nine lakes, the largest covering 61 The Father of Waters leisurely trails 10 miles of his length through the city, and Minnehaha's laughing waters



TOA E. MARTIN. C. and Chairman W. R. C. General and

brighten the city with six miles of won-derful glens, coves and shadowed drives and paths.

In one of these beautiful parks right in the heart of the city and only a few blocks from the West Hotel the veterans will have a camp on the banks o one of these jewel-like lakes. Twenty cents will carry you to the largest of the lakes, with its fine pavillons, over-arching trees and grass like green vel-while little steamboats ply the wa-

two-hour trips for a quarter is will camp, is one of the ver lay doors.

In San ancisco and an example of what a livent genius of man can do toward compelling Nature to be gracious; in dear old Boston we had antiquity and solidity; in Denver's environs we saw Nature in all her ster ruggedness and grandeur; in Minneapo lis we shall see just straight "pretty."
Nothing is rugged, nothing is stern o
outline, nothing looks "hand-made,"
and it is all rather new, but it al Nothing is rung outline, nothing looks "hand outline, nothing looks "hand it is all rather new, but it all and it is all rather new, but it all "smiles." There, that is exactly the word. The skies are so blue that you almost fear they will leak indigo on your best white clothes; the sun shines so bright that he dazzles you; the earth coaxes you with her teeming crops, her beautiful flowers, the cooling shade of her trees; and the lakes, with waves gently lapping the pebbly shores, invite at gently lapping the pebbly shores, invite gently lapping the pebbly shores, her trees; and the lakes, with waves gently lapping the pebbly shores, invite you into "gay little boats with painted oars," and they all smile at you—indeed they do—and you smile back and wonder how anybody can do anything else when the air is so clear and pure and some control of waters and blessed them. "Commerce" spells the reason. Great flour-ing mills were located where the power in the power in the process on her long, to isome among the rocks on her long, to isome way to the sea, is not as picturesque a sight as it was when Father Louis Hen-order to indicate the power of way to the sea, is not as picturesque a sight as it was when Father Louis Hen-order to indicate the power of way to the sea, is not as picturesque a sight as it was when Father Louis Hen-order to indicate the power of way to the sea, is not as picturesque a sight as it was when Father Louis Hen-order to indicate the power of way to the sea, is not as picturesque a sight as it was when Father Louis Hen-order to indicate the power of way to the sea, is not as picturesque a sight as it was when Father Louis Hen-order to indicate the power of way to the sea, is not as picturesque a sight as it was when Father Louis Hen-order to indicate the power of way to the sea, is not as picturesque as the power of way to the sea, is not as picturesque as the process of the power of way to the sea, is not as picturesque as the process of the process

back, so that before many years the big mills would have to spend money in running their business by some other force, as the Falls would have receded past their authority. This would not do, and so a wooden "apron" was built over the limestone, and now the waters of the Mississippi which once formed the Falls of St. Anthony run over this apron like pouring water on a cellar door. At the dry seasons of the year this wooden apron is dry as a chip, not a drop of water going over it, and barefooted urchins play over it as they play on the village green, with as little fear. At high water the old river comes foam-Editorial Correspondence National Trib-une.

"Fair as a Garden of the Lord."

your lungs are expanding every second with ozone that drives out the blue dev-ils and disease at one swipe. ing and surging down the apron as though it was a real waterfall instead of a base imitation harnessed by man. Oh, Minne is all right!

Old Fort Snelling.

from the forceful plunge could be har-nessed, and now St. Anthony's Falls are practically only a name. The quality of the limestone was friable and the wearing waters were eating the Falls

Of paramount interest to everybody will be the century-old buildings at Fort Snelling. The Block House and the Round Tower, both of rough-hewn stone, which were the only defense against the pitliess attacks of the North-western Indians, Into these fled the women and children, and often they were captured there like rats in a hole I wasn't doing much in the way of after all the male defenders had been



LORING PARK, WHERE THE VETERANS WILL CAMP.

singing at that time, but I remember shot or taken captive for torture. We ginny."

Just tickle the earth with a plow up here and she laughs your bins full of fruits and vegetables, your grannies full of grain your arms full of flowers.

graves and gentle women fiendishly tor- put up in regulation style with a. m. I. tured and held captive to savage lust; The o swoop upon unoffending settlers. The battle of Birch Coulee, Minn., Sept. 2 The nesota is a prairie State that it is level and 3, 1862, has but one parallel in his-as a floor and without picturesque featory of Indian cruelty, and that is the battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876 It was followed Sept. 9 by the battle of Wood Lake, The Sloux were nearly 3,000 strong, the soldiers sent out by Gov. Ramsey to give them battle in their uprising numbered only 1,600, and with the scalping redskins were 300 women and children captives! Oh, the story is flendish beyond all telling. There are veterans here who were among the raw, green troops sent out to fight the Indians. They every one de-

serve a Medal of Honor. Well. Minnehaha mourns no longer and she will tell you no harsh tales as you wander along her banks and look at her daring plunge over the rocks, but for every acre of these beautiful parks and streams of Minnesota many have been sacrificed to the hatred of the Indians.

Many Historie Spots.

not so very much antedated by the landing of the Pilgrims on "the stern and rock-bound coast" of Massachusetts, St. Anthony's Falls have a clear history back to their discovery by Father Hennepin in August of 1680. He antedated Father Marquette, I believe, and was the first real "Sky Pilot" of this then wast wilderness. Father Hennepin vast wilderness, Father Hennepir named the Falls after St. Anthony Nearly two centuries later, about 1850, a man came here and built a little ome, and the stork came right away and on the ashes of a little Indian viland on the ashes of a little Indian village the town of St. Anthony was started in that way. Soon a settlement
sprang up on the other bank of the
river, and that hamlet after reaching
the dignity of a name became Minneapolls. Soon the two hamlets were
merged in one, and both became MinneSt. Paul has grown so that very fem

think that the stories of the fighting in the Philippines are too cruel to print, but they are not to be compared to the The old fort is the darling of the gods

Wide-Open Hospitality.

Minneapolis has some magnificent mes with grounds that remind one of the descriptions of English parks, thrown open to the veterans. There is no doubt at all that the people of Min-neapolis intended to make their hospitallty of the wide-open kind with the latchstring out.

But Minneapolls is not the whole show up here by one whole Capital of a great big State. Just across the river, and reached within half an hour by several contents. eral electric lines and 10 cents, is St. Paul, the Capital of Minnesota, and the other half of the "Twin Cities." "Paul" is not quite as big as "Minne," but he is getting there. No one who attended the National Encampment at St. Paul 10 years ago will ever forget the splendid courtesies extended the veterans and their friends at that time, and hundreds of them are going to renew acquaint-ances formed a decade ago. While St. You will see many historic spots up Paul is not taking any active part in pre-here, spots with a history which dates back of the Revolution, and some of it buildings and private residence the citizens are preparing to take care of the overflow from Minneapolis, St. Paul has two large G. A. R. Posts, Garfield, Allen Swain, Commander, and Acker, Maj. Frank D. Garrett, Commander, and two Corps, Mrs. Jennie Floody, President of Garfield, and Mrs. Emma Moshier, President of Acker. The St. Paul Post will keep open house for visiting comrades at Veterans' Hall, in the old Capitol Building, and the veterans and their families will be welcome night or day. There will be at committee of members of the Post on



THE NEW CAPITOL, ST. PAUL, MINN.

apolls, and now, as I have said, "Minne" will recognize her, but a visit will repay one 10-roid. The Yew Capitol.

> And of all things, do not miss seeing the new Capitol. I have seen many of the finest build-ings in the United States, and, of course, worship our own dear, big white Capitol Building in Washington, and have

(Continued on page six.)